

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1840.

VOL. 2.—NO. 39.—[Whole Number 92.]

TERMS.
\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
No subscription received for less than twelve months.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.
All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.
Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

PROSPECTUS

For the Congressional GLOBE and Appendix.
These works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full nor half so cheap. It is indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the Seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper; this done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. It were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The federal party having succeeded in electing their candidate to the Presidency, its leaders will now have to declare the policy they intend to pursue. They will be obliged to make it known at the beginning of the next session of Congress. They cannot avoid it or put it off any longer. Those who supported them will be eager to know how it will benefit their interests and will drive them to it. All the measures of the coming administration except turning out the men who hold the minor offices must originate and be matured in Congress. The Democratic party should know them as soon as possible, to see how their interests will be affected, and their rights encroached upon by them. There is no source from which it can obtain the information so early, so full, and so cheap, as the Congressional Globe and Appendix. All the important resolutions will be given in the Congressional Globe, in the exact words of the person making or offering them. The substance of the speeches made will be given in it; also the yeas and nays, taken from the journal, on all important questions. The Appendix will give the speeches as written out by the members themselves. We think it important that the people should be informed of the sayings and doings of their members while in session, and shall therefore spare neither labor nor money to furnish them. If the federal members shall continue to advocate one set of measures here and another at home, the Congressional Globe and Appendix will give their constituents the evidence to confront them.

The Congressional Globe will be made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The yeas and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It will be published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

Each of these works is complete in itself, but it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS.
For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1.
One copy of the Appendix \$1.
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, 12 copies for 10 dollars, and a proportionate number for a larger sum.

To insure all the numbers the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of Dec. next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, 11th Nov. 1840.

NOTE.—Subscribers to the Appendix for the last session will now receive two numbers, a week until it is completed. The extraordinary number and length of the speeches at the last session, must be our apology for its delay.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

August 3, 1839.
The Augusta Chronicle (weekly.) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

Fayetteville FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the FEMALE SEMINARY, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient FEMALE TEACHERS—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th of October, and closing on the 15th of July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS.—In Advance.
Elementary Department, or Second Class, \$8 00 per session
First Class, 16 00 "
French Language, 10 00 "
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 "
Music on the Piano Forte accompanied by the Voice, 25 00 "
Music on Guitar, 25 00 "
Use of Piano, 3 00 "
Incidentals, 50 "
G. SPENCER. 75-1/2

August 1, 1840.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River, in the county of Bladen, about 15 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 760 acres of land (river survey), and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres were in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser. JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 31, 1840. 88-1/2
*The Observer will copy.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN OFF on the 23d inst., from my residence on the Cape Fear River, 8 miles above Fayetteville, my negro man APRILL. He is a little bright, completed, with thick bushy hair, very low-legged, when walking rocks very natch, and has a great impediment in his speech, particularly when frightened. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, and weighs about 145 lbs.; aged about 30 years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at my residence, or for confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid. It is more than probable that he may make an attempt to go to Mr. Archd. McArns, Robeson County, near Gilchrist's bridge, who owns one of his brothers, whither he has made the attempt to go heretofore.

HENRY R. KING. 88-1/2

October 31, 1840.

MISSSES JANE & J. B. SIMPSON'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Terms.—per Session of twenty-two weeks.

ENGLISH, including Orthography, History, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Writing, \$8 00

Natural Philosophy, Botany, Geometry, Algebra, Chemistry, Astronomy, Composition, 16 00

French Language, 10 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Music on Piano Forte, 25 00

" " Guitar, 25 00

Use of Instrument, 3 00

FANCY WORK, including the art of making Wax Funt and Flowers, Shell Work, Embroidery, each per course, 10 00

Incidental Expenses, 50

School will commence on the second Monday (12th) of October, at Mrs. BROWN'S, (known as the Mulford House) Gilchrist's Creek.

Mrs. Brown, with whom the teachers will reside, can accommodate young ladies with comfortable board, at \$10 per month.

Oct. 26 1839. 35-1/2

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. South Carolina money will be taken at par if paid when the goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS, Foot Hay-Mount

Oct. 26 1839. 35-1/2

A NEW SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 5th of October, the subscriber will open in this town, a school for boys, where the various branches of English and Classical studies will be taught. The charge for Tuition will be \$10 25, per term, for all engaged in Classical studies and the higher branches of English, or \$11 per annum. For the ordinary branches of English studies the charge will be \$8 25 per term, tuition in all cases to be paid in advance, and no student received for less than a term. The year will commence on the 5th of October, and close early in August, with no intervening vacation except an occasional recess of a few days. No deduction will be made for absence unless by special agreement. Having taken a commodious house, the subscriber will accommodate a number of boarders at \$140 per annum, including lodging, room, fuel and lights.

SIMEON COLTON.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1840. 76-1/2

*Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Advertiser will please copy four weeks.

Dress the Grave of thy Friend!



MARBLE FACTORY, By JAMES FOSTER, Liberty Point—Fayetteville, opposite THE JACKSON HOTEL. May 4. 10—(Y)

SPRING VALE ACADEMY.

Sampson county, N. C.

Located (equi-distant) 7 miles from Clinton and Warsaw.

Male and Female Departments.

WE have the pleasure to announce to the public, that the exercises of this Institution commenced on Monday the 5th inst., under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Mc NEILL, whose qualifications to manage such a Seminary, we have had a fair opportunity of testing, as they have both taught for us since last winter, and given general satisfaction to all connected with the school. Mrs. McNeill, (formerly Miss Dossell) brought with her, from her native State, New York, high testimonials of her scholarship. Mr. McNeill is a native of our own State, and a graduate of our own University. He discharged the duties of Tutor in the same for a Session, and is well qualified for the instruction of youth, who wish to prepare for College, (this being one of the primary objects of the school,) and, also, to fit young men for the business of teaching. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils. Board can be had convenient to the school at \$6 per month. This Institution is situated in a healthy region of country.

The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each.

TERMS.—PER SESSION.

Male Department.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Parley's Geography, \$8 00

Written Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, 10 00

Latin and Greek Languages, Philosophy, Algebra and the Higher Branches of Mathematics, 12 00

Female Department.

First Class, including the Common English branches, \$6 00

Second Class, including the above and needle work, embroidery, &c. 8 00

Third class, including the above, and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Botany and Composition, 12 50

Fourth Class, including the above, and Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic and French, also Drawing, Painting and Oriental Tinting, 15 00

Music on Piano Forte accompanied with the Voice, 20 00

TRUSTEES. 86-1/2

October 6th, 1840.

*The Observer will please give the above four insertions.

Plantation FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a wish to move to the West, and offers for sale his plantation where he now resides, lying between the waters of Catfish and McPherson's Creeks, about 7 1/2 miles north of Fayetteville. There is about 75 acres of cleared land, and all under a good fence, and about 45 or 50 acres of the same newly cleared, and in good fit to produce well. There are on the place, a large dwelling house, kitchen, and all other necessary and convenient out-houses. Any person wishing to buy a healthy and comfortable farm, may come and examine for themselves. There is also a creek running through the land with water sufficient to saw through the winter and Spring.

GARDNER JARROTT.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1840. 84-1/2

Political.

From the Pennsylvania.

It might perhaps be inferred by the superficial observer, from the recent campaign and from its result, that the day of appeals to the reason of the people is over—that their thinking faculties are not to be addressed hereafter, and that they who wish to succeed, must have recourse, not to principles of government and sound doctrines of political economy, but to some new and ingenious device, calculated to create an excitement and keep the public at large in an unceasing turmoil,—something melodramatic and showy, on the plan of a Spanish bull fight, or like a prize, with oranges on his horns and pink ribbons in his ears. Persons may think that, for the future, parties must organize like a circus company, with bands of music, dappled ponies, a flourished clown, with a pink nose and banjo songsters and whole troops of flying phenomena to do ground, and lofty tumbling—that political meetings must be made to dance the "grape-vine twist" or the "break-downs" of negro melodists, before their votes can be secured; and that the way of men's convictions is only to be opened by stunning their ears, dazzling their eyes and furnishing gratuitous supplies of stimulating drink to warm their jackets and inflame their heads. In short, that the country has made one huge and irrecoverable step backward; that the citizens of republican America and freemen of the nineteenth century, are to be teased, frolicked, or deluded into anything; and that the longest purse and the greatest ingenuity

in getting up feasts, pageants, songs, catchwords, "dresses, decorations and other properties," can alone feel assured of triumph. But while granting much has been done to demoralize the nation and to shake the faith of those who reposed implicit confidence in the power of the community to tear away tinsel trappings and to see matters as they really are, yet still we do not believe that the retrograde movement of the people of the Union, in the election of William Henry Harrison, is an error which is not to be retrieved. We cannot hold opinion with those who entertain the impression that sober reason has cause to quit the field—that right requires more weapons than its own natural force to contend against and vanquish wrong—that paintpots, spangles, little barrels, processions, carousals, and uproar have firmly established as precedents which must be followed, and that success is hopeless without such aids. On the contrary, we contemplate a reaction which will be the more powerful from the very feelings of regret and mortification which must eventually arise in the bosoms of the greater part of those who have thus suffered themselves to be played upon and to be led astray. As the excitement subsides—as the cold, searching, truth-telling light of morning breaks in upon the fading revelry, pales the yellow and delusive glare which demagogism has spread around, and shews the worthless nature of fantastic habiliments, in which cunning and reckless politicians have arrayed themselves, scorn and disgust must follow. The song will lose its charm—the hurra will be felt as a deep insult to the understanding, and Rag Fair must be the final home of the sticks and canoes which form the humbug.

We are satisfied that the moment is fast approaching when thousands upon thousands, who, in their fever, were induced to abandon their cause to which they had been all their lives attached, will solemnly hold communion with themselves, and thoroughly analyze the nature of the appeals which led to their estrangement. They will ask how far it was becoming in them to join in the wild political riot, which gave this calm reflecting nation of freemen an appearance of a vast receptacle for masquerades and bacchanals—they will inquire why it was that songs and pageants were substituted for addresses to their reason, and why it was that when they were spoken to, their votes were not asked on the ground of avowed and defined principles, but merely for the sake of a "change"—an unknown, mysterious, quackish change. They will turn to see what was the position of the democratic party, whose voice was drowned in clamor, and which disdained recourse to numbers and din. Why was it opposed—what was its offence? Then it will be discovered that the democratic administration of the government was put down merely for its adherence to the constitution—because being guardian of the general honor, welfare, and credit, it refused to sanction the use of irredeemable and depreciated paper—because it would have the revenues of the nation, its means of discharging its debts, of carrying on the affairs of the republic, and of protecting it in war, placed under the guardianship of officers directly and severely responsible for its safety, instead of having it lodged with men altogether irresponsible, to be used to foster speculation and extravagance, and to be subject to the expansions, fluctuations and suspensions of local banking.

Such was the deadly sin of the administration of Martin Van Buren—for this, it was borne down, and when the people began to look closely into the question upon which they have just decided, we have too much faith in their honesty and in their intelligence to believe that the shaking of a coon skin, or drumming upon the head of an empty cider barrel, will prevent them from seeing the error which has been committed—a weighty error indeed—one that breaks down for the moment, all that has been learned and gained by the bitter experiences of past years—which seems to sanction the malpractices which gave us delusive prosperity for a few months, to be followed by years of sorrow and suffering—but still an error which will be the parent of future wisdom. Under this conviction, our hearts, at least, shall never sag with doubt or shake with fear.

New Hampshire.

"I march this way or I march no way," said General Jackson on a memorable occasion, when imminent personal danger, and even death, stared him in the face.

Upon the same high ground the Democracy of the granite State planted themselves at the commencement of this contest. Assailed by all the arts and devices, the subtleties and suppleances of federalism, we proclaimed "we march this way or we march no way;" we resolved to abide by our principles, by truth and right, however other States might falter and yield to the clamor, hollow professions, miserable things put forward in the shape of arguments, and the other disgraceful appliances of federalism. We were not afraid to "place New Hampshire in an attitude of angry, bitter personal opposition to the" powers of whiggery.

The taunts and sneers of our opponents were thrown back with scorn, and their threats despised. With facts, and authentic documents to prove them, in our hands, we began and fought the battle in open day. What we have done, was done in the broad light. We resorted to no tricks, for our confidence in the triumph of our principles is based upon the intelligence and honesty of the people, and not upon contemptible contrivances to catch and delude. And what has been the

result? Just what we knew it would be—a matchless victory for Democracy, and a crushing defeat for federalism.

A few days since, a party, flashed with fancied victory elsewhere, marshalled and led on by their best generals, and these generals aided too by the presence and personal assistance of Daniel Webster, and others from abroad, appeared in the field and bade us to the conflict. They were met and perfectly demolished by the firmness and energies of an unflinching democracy. They, instead of enjoying anticipated success and exulting, are left without the means and power to reorganize their scattered forces and retrieve their losses.

Whatever may be the result of the Union, whether "Tip and Ty" and their fit accompaniment are successful or not, the democracy of N. Hampshire again proclaim, "we march this way or we march no way." We bid defiance to the assaults of whiggery, to the harlequin tricks and pantomime of Daniel Webster and his kindred spirits.—N. H. Patriot.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Virginia safe in the Groans of the Britons!

The whigs confess their "unspeakable mortification" in failing to carry this mother of States and of Statesmen with them. They feel their victory to be altogether incomplete. Their joy in the midst of their triumphs is damped by this memorable defeat. They value what they have lost almost as much as what they have gained. They have gained Harrison; but they have lost Virginia. God bless her! She has stood up with the spirit which has always marked this proud, untortured Commonwealth. She has never yet voted for a Federal President—and we hope she never will. Amid all the pillars, which have been temporarily prostrated in Palmyra, the highest pillar stands, with this inscription: "Virginia! the proud and untortured Commonwealth. True to herself, true to her principles, true to their friends and true to the Union."

It is indeed a tantalizing thing to these whigs—that whilst they have carried so many other States, and whilst they confidently counted upon the virtue of their charms—the log cabin and the coon skins too!—the cup of enjoyment which was filling from so many sources, is yet dashed with the bitter drop of disappointment. They have lost Virginia, to whom so many looked for a generous example of devoted principle. They have not only lost her now, but they see too well, that to her is again left the high office of becoming, in the words of the eloquent Carolinian, J. C. Calhoun, "the flag-bearer of the South"—aye, and of the Union, as she was in 1800, during the reign of the elder Adams, and as she was during the dark days of the younger Adams. The consecrated standard is now put into her hands—and to her sons, and to the chivalry of South Carolina, will be reserved the duty of awakening the whole South, and of rousing up her sister States to the doctrines which she preached in '98, and which were embodied in the election of Thomas Jefferson. As it was then, so it will be again. Circumstances marked by a most extraordinary conjunction, and zealously employed by a most unhalloved combination of the odds and ends of various parties, have produced a temporary defeat of the democracy of the land. An eclipse has come over the horizon; but we are again destined to enjoy a brighter day. The federal party has beat us three times—but their reign has twice endured but for four years. The same fate awaits the present Federal Dynasty—if we do our duty now, as was done in 1800, and in 1828. If we do our duty! Is there a Republican in Virginia, who is not prepared to stand by his arms, to save the country from the Goths, and the Constitution from violation?

The enemy must now abandon their hopes of Virginia. The die has gone against them; at least here. The polls of the counties (except the balance from Tazewell) have reached us, from some source or other, and we can now undertake to repeat the announcement, that all is safe in Virginia! After one of the most tremendous storms, which had visited Virginia, and which has overthrown the votes of so many States, it is now ascertained, that she has cast her vote for Martin Van Buren. She did not stop to calculate, whether W. H. Harrison and John Tyler were natives of her soil. She went alone for principle; and, when she found, a stalwart champion in the son of another State, the man who has done so much for her principles, the man who has defied the dark faction of his own region, the man who has been rebuked with being "a Northern man with Southern feelings," aye, "a traitor to the North," because of his attachment to the compromises of the Constitution; the man who has thrown himself into the breach for her, and who has braved the loss of his popularity at home—this is the man whom Virginia, with a decision worthy of her cause, and a magnanimity worthy of her character, has selected as her candidate for the Presidency. The majority is smaller than was expected by some. The whigs boastingly said, that we should not get it at all, but that they would carry her by 4,400—yet her vote is conclusive—and it places her in her right position before the world. The past approves it, and every coming day will but show the wisdom of her choice. Trusted by her friends, respected even by her enemies her loss most deeply regretted by the very party who boast of so many evanescent victories, she comes again into the field, with a reputation which deserves admiration; and a moral force which demands confidence and respect.

Yes, Sirs, Virginia is not yours. Although the Baltimore American of last Monday says: "the belief at present is, that Harrison has the State by 1000 at least;" yet he has lost it by more than 1000. Although the "Boston Courier" may exclaim, "who cares how Virginia will vote?" And though we think we have Pennsylvania on our side, the "beat of it is—it can be done without her." True, you have done without Virginia, because she would not lend her hand to such a doing. But who cares? Look along your whole line, and ask each of them "who cares?" Ask Daniel Webster why he came to Richmond! and does he care? Ask John Sergeant why he went to Yorktown—and does he care? Ask your Hunting Shirt Leslie Combs, why he came to Virginia—and does he care? Ask them all, who came to invade the State, and carry her by a storm of eloquence, whether they care? Ask the great Whig Convention of the 5th of October, who came with their processions and their banners to carry the State, whether they care? Ask the numerous orators, who have transposed over the land, whether they care? Ask W. C. Rives whether he cares? Cares! Why there is not a man of them, who does not care. General William Henry Harrison cares. John Tyler cares. Their whole Clique in Virginia cares. The democracy in other States care. The chivalry of South Carolina care. Every Republican in the South, who feels his defeat, but who looks beyond the present moment for the redemption of his country, cares. Martin Van Buren cares—and acknowledges, with a respect which shows his good feelings, that he cares for the compliment which is paid him by the Old Dominion. We do not write at random. We know the full force of what we say.

N. P. T.

Nervous Political Traitor.

We are kindly permitted to make the following extract from a letter dated,

Batavia, Oct. 26 1840.

"The traitor Tallmadge was here on Saturday, and made a speech, for which we are much indebted. He made four Van Buren men, who came out and say they will go for our much abused President. We had Tallmadge's speech made in the Senate in 1832 in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and also a speech on the Sub-Treasury. A copy was handed him, and he stated that all he had said in favor of Martin Van Buren was true, and he did not deny it, and that he then and there endorsed the same language, he used in 1832 eulogizing Mr. Van Buren! He stated that Mr. Van Buren was in favor of the war, and the right of suffrage. Cornered as the traitor was, his discourse was any thing but satisfactory to the ears of his British whig listeners."

N. Y. New Era.

Breakers ahead.

The Legislature of Vermont, says the Baltimore Sun, has passed a resolution condemning Congress for their action in the New Jersey case, and another

In favor of increasing the Tariff!

Here is an earnest of what may be expected from every Whig Legislature North of the Potomac.

That a Whig Legislature should condemn Congress for giving the Democratic members their seats is what might be expected, but this is the second attempt of that Legislature to violate the sacred compact of the Constitution; (we published one last week) and they will never stop, (if the people continue them in power) until the Union is dissolved, or a civil war the consequence of their diabolical measures.

Think upon this, ye Southern Whigs.

[Fayetteville N. Carolinian.]

WHIG POLICY.—The Legislature of Vermont adjourned last week. One of its last doings was to pass resolutions unanimously attributing all the pecuniary disorders and distress of the country to the reduction of the Tariff—and declaring unanimously in favor of protective duties. These are the political brethren for whose success the State Rights men of North Carolina and Georgia, and the deserters of South Carolina, fire salutes of cannon!—The New England Whigs are bold. Unlike the Southern Nullifiers who now are sponsors for Harrison, Slade, Adams and Webster—they have never been hypocritical mercenaries under the State Rights banner. They do not deem it necessary to whitewash Federalism and Abolition, which humiliating expedient must be resorted to by the Southern renegade, or he could not be even tolerated in this uncongenial atmosphere. The leading Whig organ in Boston, the Courier, shews its hand. It has a large "eat its head in the palm of which is inscribed "PRO-TECTIVE POLICY," and on the fingers "Internal Improvements," &c. &c. Such are the allies of the Southern Whigs. We almost believe as we hear a respectable old gentleman say the other day, that if Birney, the Abolition candidate had a prospect of being President, there would be a Southern Abolition party, composed of the very men who now follow the elder barrel, wear coon skins and hurrah for Harrison; and they would claim to be consistent State Rights Southern; because forsooth, they were once and are yet opposed to Van Buren. They are in fact the very lowest political class of the day—the very Swiss of politics.—Charleston Mercury.